

FINAL TREATIES ON FAR EAST PROBLEMS WILL BE APPROVED AT TODAY'S SESSION; CONFERENCE DECLARED GREAT SUCCESS

CLOSES ON MONDAY Results Satisfactory to President Harding and Secretary Hughes.

8 NATIONS AFFIRM OPEN-DOOR POLICY

Unfinished Business May Become Basis for An- other Parley.

The naval armament conference, called by President Harding on August 11, 1921, reaches the final stage with a plenary session today. At that time will be submitted and approved the final treaties dealing with the Chinese and Far Eastern problems.

The success of the conference was declared in administration circles last night to be complete. Final signatures of the treaties, of course, will go over until Monday of next week in certain instances.

But the concrete result, now apparent, was described on the highest authority as:

"The greatest single move ever made in the world toward an end of war and an establishment of peace among nations."

President Harding yesterday could hardly resist the temptation to talk at length on the work of the last three months. Neither could Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, who, as director general of the conference, chairman and many times mediator, never lost hope that the final result would be satisfactory to everyone.

Results Are Summarized.

The best manner of summarizing the work of the conference for the benefit of The Herald readers, would seem to be a comparison of the final results with the agenda that was read by Chairman Hughes to the assembled delegates at the opening of the initial plenary session on November 12.

The initial subject was grouped under the head of "Limitation of Armaments," as follows:

1. Limitation of naval armament which shall be discussed.

2. Basis of limitation.

3. Extension.

4. Fulfillment.

The result of this discussion was revealed in its complete form at the plenary session held last Wednesday. At that time a sweeping naval limitation treaty, to be entered into by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan was made public.

Made Suggestion Effective.

It carried into effect the starting suggestions revealed by Chairman Hughes, speaking for the delegation representing the United States, at the opening session, in which, after declaring:

"The way to disarm is to come to an agreement."

Proclaimed to the world that the naval race between the United States, Great Britain and Japan should end at once with the scrapping of certain vessels, built and building and to provide by treaty that in the future the ratio between these powers should be: America, 5; Great Britain, 5; Japan, 3.

The treaty, limiting the United States and Japan to the same tonnage and their proportion being established and agreed at 1.33:1.75.

The negotiations that led up to this agreement were most protracted. At times it appeared that they would prove futile. At the outset the Japanese objected to the position of Chairman Hughes and the American delegation, but after that they were giving up in return almost as much as the Japanese. And there was no particular sentiment among the various delegations to see why any surrender should be made to the Japanese opinion.

Explains Japan's Position.

In fact Chairman Hughes flatly declared that the yardstick that had to be applied to the naval reduction was "measurements" and that the "Mutsu" fell outside of the "inches suggested."

Admiral Baron Kato very early in the negotiations explained the position of Japan in a manner that quickly swung sympathy to his position. He pointed out that the great battleship Mutsu was scrapped. It was hard for the American and British delegations to understand the reason why Japan should scrap a ship that represented that they were giving up in return almost as much as the Japanese. And there was no particular sentiment among the various delegations to see why any surrender should be made to the Japanese opinion.

Agree on Amendment.

There was a very general sympathetic reception by the conference of the position of Japan as uttered by one of its chief delegates. Finally, after very extended discussions, it was agreed that, while the naval ratio originally suggested by the United States must be preserved, it could be amended in so far as the list of ships to be scrapped was concerned to allow the Japanese government to retain the Mutsu.

To do this it was necessary that Japan scrap two earlier type vessels; the United States complete two of the West Virginia type and scrap the two lowest on the list, and that Great Britain should be permitted to construct two new and

Cardinals Fail To Choose Pope In First Session

Ten Thousand in Front Of Vatican Mistaken In Smoke Signal.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The first day of the secret conclave of the sacred college has passed without a choice of the new pope.

Ten thousand people, gathered in St. Peter's Square, outside the Vatican, had a premature thrill, however, shortly after noon, when the first thread of smoke issued from the chimney connected with the stove in which the cardinals' ballots are burned. If no pope has been chosen this smoke is dark. If a choice has been made the smoke is light colored.

That which came from the chimney today after the first ballot was rather light colored. Immediately the thousands of watchers rushed into St. Peter's, as if the custom, to receive the blessing of the new pontiff. They were informed that an error had been made—that the smoke was supposed to be black.

According to Monday's first ballot developed two tendencies. Cardinals Gasparri and Lualdi secured the greatest number of votes from one faction, while Cardinals La Fontaine and Laurenti lead the opposing camp. According to this organ Cardinals Accaseli, Giorgi, Lega, Ratti, Tacci, and Mistrangelo received scattering votes.

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PLEAS FOR D. C. STREETS VOTED DOWN BY HOUSE

Only 22 Ballot on Move To Increase the Ap- propriation.

LACK OF INTEREST IN CAPITAL SCORED

Amendment to Replace Calvert St. Bridge Is Rejected.

Fighting for an increase in the District appropriations against overwhelming odds, members of Congress anxious to help the District received little encouragement yesterday when every amendment offered was perfunctorily voted down.

An amendment offered by Representative Frederick N. Zihlman, Maryland, to provide for the improvement of Connecticut avenue was defeated, 14 to 8, showing the attendance to be 22.

Twice during the afternoon members took occasion to deplore the fact that so little interest was being shown in the affairs of the Capital City.

Snow Removal Discussed.

In discussing the length of time it took to clear the city streets of the recent snow, Chairman Davis of the subcommittee called attention to the criticism that had been leveled upon Congress for not providing funds, and the statement of the city officials that sufficient men could not be obtained to do the work. The United States Employment Agency had offered the city from 100 to 300 men that had been rejected, Davis declared.

Representative Ben Johnson, Kentucky, former chairman of the House District Committee, defended the city's offer by pointing out the heavy storm here with unusual conditions that had visited other cities. The fact that it was as "unusual" as the San Francisco earthquake and just as unanticipated, he said, made it impossible to make any provision for an event as remote as the blizzard would impose a tax on the people that would not be justified, he argued.

New Lack of Civic Pride.

Chairman Pocht of the House District Committee brought up the question of snow removal by the city. He deplored the lack of civic pride that allowed the sidewalks to remain blocked with snow for several days following the storm.

Some time was lost while two members spoke out in question of sending an American ambassador to Ireland and the independence of the Philippine Islands.

Objection to further delay was voiced by Chairman Davis.

Another member, Zihlman's, to amend the bill in regard to improving Wisconsin avenue met with no better success than the Connecticut avenue project.

Deplores Estimate Cuts.

Representative L. Walton Moore, of Virginia, who announced that he would later move to recommend the bill, spoke out in criticism of the estimate of the bill. He said that in spite of the fact that we seem to have an attendance of only about twenty or perhaps as many as twenty-five, I am going to take the liberty of calling attention to one general estimate sent in by the Commissioners to the Bureau of the Budget were cut more than \$2,600,000. The Commissioners requested the subcommittee to consider the matters that had been eliminated and reductions which the bureau had made. The committee declined to do that. Very many of the eliminations were of estimates proposed for street construction and street lighting. Mr. Johnson declared that the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee, but the committee took the view that there was such sanctity in the conclusions reached by the Bureau of the Budget as to preclude it from any interference with their work.

Johnson Sees Flaw.

Representative Johnson, a member of the subcommittee in charge of the bill, denounced the practice of the committee in dealing with the matter of streets. For many years he has been a member of the committee and during the time he had held that office he had been guided by neither friendship nor enmity. The subcommittee in deciding upon the matter of streets had accepted the opinion of former Senator Sherman in preference to that of the Engineer Commissioner of the District, who, Johnson contended, was better qualified to decide when a street should be repaired than Mr. Sherman.

As a lawyer Mr. Johnson thought Mr. Sherman was as competent as the Engineer Commissioner. He said that the need for better government in the District and insuring that the present system was not adequate.

German Heads Concede Parley With Strikers

Acute Situation and Fur- ther Walkouts Force Action.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—When part of the telegraphers quit work and various other unions continued voting on going out to support the striking railroad men, the government realized the seriousness of its position today and will parley with the railroad strikers tonight.

This city, with elevated and subway employees on strike and surface car employees ready to go out tomorrow, was in a most acute situation and following the blizzard, is snowbound.

Crowds struggled today to get places on street cars to go to the places where food was on sale and where were sold only three days' supply of food and following the blizzard, is snowbound.

The unions have turned against the government for its move to suppress the strikers.

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ARCHITECT DECLARES PLANS CHANGED IN LAYING THEATER ROOF

AIRSHIPS TO USE THAMES

British Plan River Sta- tion to Reduce Time In Landing.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The British air ministry has decided to establish an aviation station on the Thames, near the houses of Parliament. Amphibian machines will be used in the service between London and Paris, so that the ships can alight on the Seine and the Thames, thereby reducing the time between the two cities by an hour.

The ministry also is considering services between London and Dublin and Queenstown, the latter line reducing the time between London and New York by more than a day.

CRAIG PROTESTS COLLINS' DEMAND FOR ULSTER AREAS

"Uncompromising Resis- tance Imperative," Says Belfast Premier.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The New Irish Crisis—"Peace or War in Ireland"—are the headlines once more appearing in London newspapers over reports of the latest uncompromising clash of words between Sir James Craig, premier of Ulster, and Michael Collins, head of the Irish provisional government.

Craig, in London, to protest against Collins' interpretation of the powers of the boundary commission under the peace treaty, has declared that Ulster will refuse to submit to the Irish leader's plan to strip half of Ulster's territory from her.

Blames Irish Extremists.

Following his morning conference with Winston Churchill, Craig issued a statement charging the Irish extremists with having forced Collins to back down on his previous agreement and Lloyd George's assurance that any rectification of the boundary between Ulster and Ireland would be minor. Collins declared, "I am not prepared to accept the demand for a half of Ulster."

The Ulster premier accused Collins of producing maps which showed that he had promised his southern constituents that nearly 50 per cent of Ulster, including the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone and large portions of Armagh and Down, in addition to the towns of Derry City, Enniskillen and Newry, would be included in the Free State.

In the face of these proposals, Craig said, "uncompromising resistance is imperative."

Craig declared he had striven for an honorable and peaceful understanding, but that he would refuse to purchase peace at the cost of sacrificing large areas guaranteed to Northern Ireland by the British government.

Charges Reversal of Policy.

The premier charged Collins with radically altering his attitude after the first meeting, which would indicate that the extremists have forced him to reverse his policy of conciliation.

As against Craig's views, Collins himself replied in a new statement issued at Dublin this evening.

Collins declared that the treaty plants of the areas concerned shall decide the boundaries, adding that immense transfers of territory would naturally be involved under the principle of majority rule.

He urged furthermore that, in view of the new situation, parliamentary representatives of all Ireland should meet to adopt a policy and to frame a constitution.

"The alternative," he added, "is a resumption of the old disturbances and animosities."

Capt. Charles Craig, brother of Sir James, declared that "any attempt to take large territories from Ulster will result in civil war."

Blames British Politicians.

In a later statement Craig appealed for "fair play" from British politicians, declaring that if he did not receive what he considered fair treatment he would appeal to the British dominions. He added that he would never cede any territory to the Free State which was his belief, would soon become a republic antagonistic to Great Britain.

"The time for action has arrived," he concluded.

He said the treaty will revive the most bitter animosities in Ireland.

Craig admitted that slight Sinn Fein majorities exist in portions of Ulster, but added that these are due to loyalist sacrifices during the war.

"Some of the old courageous spirit has departed from the British politicians," he said.

"They are constantly backing away from enemies of their country, not only in Ireland but elsewhere. The situation is as serious as the one in 1914."

BUDGET HAS SAVED U. S. \$576,000,000, SAYS PRESIDENT

Director Dawes Attacks Attempts to Block Economy Program.

Operation of the budget system under Director Charles G. Dawes has saved the United States \$576,000,000 on its annual appropriation, President Harding yesterday told the second meeting of the government business organization.

The organization is comprised of Chamber of Commerce and business leaders, responsible for the expenditures of the government. It was their first meeting since Budget Director Dawes addressed the organization when he took office six months ago.

President Harding declared the Budget Bureau had justified most confident expectations. Reports for the first six months of the current year, he said, made it possible to announce that the contemplated savings had been realized. These savings involved a reduction in expenditures for the year from the \$3,549,000,000 appropriated down to \$3,274,000,000.

Co-ordinating agencies set up under the Budget Bureau were praised highly by the President.

"Through these co-ordinating boards," said the President, "it is now possible to execute the general policy of the executive, involving co-ordination, economy and efficiency."

Responsibility directly to the President as head of the government's business establishment has been established, the President declared.

Director Dawes, in typical Dawesque manner, described opposition encountered by the co-ordinators of the purchases, sales, etc. He asserted that the present now has definite efficiency check on every government executive and indicated summary action would be taken against any who sought to block the economy program.

"Cabinet heads," he declared, "are simply executive vice presidents. He praised them for their efforts at economy."

"But don't give any of you credit for it yourself," he said. "It was the insistence of the President."

Dawes lambasted critics and obstructionists who had made the operation of the economy program difficult. They had nearly "worried his co-ordinators to death," he said.

Dawes cited the difficulty he had encountered in persuading the Marine Corps to accept 100,000 new army shirts.

"These incidents are small, he said, "but multiply them by 1,000 and see the result. The transfer of the shirt saved \$1,000."

Summing up the work of the bureau, Dawes said the spirit of bureaucratic selfishness and independence was vanishing. For the first time in 13 years, he declared, government offices were seeing how little and not how much money they must spend.

AIR MAIL FLIERS WILL SHARE RITES FOR DEAD CHIEF

Department Officials Will Pay Tribute to Col. Shaughnessy.

Government officials, officers of the army and Marine Corps will pay tribute to the memory of Col. Edward H. Shaughnessy, Second Assistant Postmaster General, a victim of the Knickerbocker disaster, at the funeral services at Hyson's funeral chapel, 1200 N street northwest, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

When the body reaches a Arlington National Cemetery, a squadron of fliers from the Air Mail Service will drop flowers on the grave, according to an announcement made by officials of the Postoffice Department.

Mrs. Shaughnessy, wife of Col. Shaughnessy, who is a patient at Emergency Hospital as the result of injuries received in the theater crash, will be unable to attend the services. Her daughter, who was also injured, is with her at the hospital.

Pallbearers were selected yesterday as follows: Gen. George Moscoso, chief of the post office, Maj. E. G. Bliss, Capt. W. L. McMorris and Col. F. D. Delane, of the United States army, and Capt. David S. Barry, Jr., of the Marine Corps.

The honorary mourners will be: Dr. Hubert Work, First Assistant Postmaster General; W. Irving Glover, Third Assistant Postmaster General; H. H. Billany, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General; A. D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board; Judge John H. Edwards, solicitor Postoffice Department; Walter H. Riddell, general superintendent of the Postoffice Department; George W. Perkins, chief secretary to the Postmaster General; Ralph V. Solitt, assistant to the chairman of the Shipping Board; M. J. Gormley, American Railway Association; Carl F. Egan, general superintendent of the Air Mail Service; J. M. Mooney, chief clerk, Postoffice Department, and E. R. White, chief clerk of the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

In a telegram from Miami, Fla., yesterday, Postmaster General Hays paid tribute to Col. Shaughnessy. The telegram follows:

"Col. Shaughnessy's death is a terrible loss. I have never known a finer man. No one could have been more efficient or more honest in his service. Everything Col. Shaughnessy did he did well. In charge of large responsibilities and the movement of money in the post office, he made a most distinguished record; and in the reorganization of the Railway Mail Service he gave loyal and effective service. He was loved by all his co-workers and admired by everyone with whom he came into contact. His death is not only a grief to his family and friends, but his passing is a national loss."

W. Irving Glover, Third Assistant Postmaster General, said:

"In the going of Col. Edward Shaughnessy, the Postoffice Department has lost an assistant whose position can never be filled as Shaughnessy filled it. In his office as Second Assistant Postmaster General, he was a soldier over and over again. He was a man among men. No one knew him better to love him. I shall never miss him as Col. Shaughnessy, but no one will ever know how much more I shall miss him as Ed Shaughnessy—for that, only my heavy heart will tell."

PERSHING URGES 5,000 OFFICERS CUT FROM ARMY

Submits His Proposal to Chairman of Senate Military Committee.

Five thousand officers would be dropped from the army under the revisions of a bill recommended to Congress yesterday by Gen. Pershing, Chief of Staff.

A draft of a bill providing for a reduction of commissioned personnel from 17,000 to about 12,000 was submitted by Gen. Pershing to Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. It is believed Congress promptly will carry out General Pershing's recommendation.

Gen. Pershing's recommendation is in line with his advocacy of a general weeding out of officers in the army, both in the interest of economy and efficiency. In a letter of explanation, accompanying the suggested legislation, Gen. Pershing said:

"The national defense act of 1916 provided for about 17,000 officers for the military establishment. Practically the full number could be suitably employed in the complete development of the national defense project contemplated by that act."

Need of Utmost Economy.

"The War Department appreciates fully the need for the utmost economy in proposing a reduction below that number. In fact, in the interest of the nation, the Secretary of War has refrained from making even sufficient appointments to offset losses and has, thereby, saved many millions to the government."

"It is possible to suspend appointments and to make them practicable to stop the promotions due under the law. As a consequence a commissioned personnel now exists that is not well balanced in the various grades, with a view to rectifying this condition and maintaining, during these times of stringency, a smaller and better commissioned personnel of the army is submitted for your consideration."

Cuts Off 5,000 Men.

"Briefly, the bill would result in a reduction to about 12,000 officers. The reduction would be made in such number as to produce a suitable distribution throughout. The method proposed contemplates the retirement and discharge of officers, some of whom are over 60 years of age, and others who are less than 30 years of age, and others who apply for retirement or discharge. The bill provides a compensation to the officers, who go out, that is believed to be equitable."

"The reduction is so distributed in point of time that further unaided rapid promotion will not take place, because of the suggested absorption of a number of majors and captains."

BALL RENT ACT AGAIN DISCUSSED

Extension of the Ball rent act was discussed further yesterday by the subcommittee of the Senate District Committee composed of Senators Kings, Pomeroy and Jones in con- ference with Chapin Brown, coun- sellor of the rent commission.

It is understood that a new bill, more drastic than the original measure, will be the result of the meeting, and will be made to cover a period of two years.

The question of including business properties will be taken up at the next meeting, which will also be executive.

LEWIS FORESEES JAP WAR ON U. S.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A "solution" of the Franco-German antipathy and a warning that Japan intends to war on America were the high- lights of a speech by former Sena- tor Jim H. Lewis before the Paris post of the American Legion.

Mr. Lewis advocated revision of the Versailles peace treaty for the purpose of restoring some of Germany's African colonies and thus provide an outlet for some of the country's surplus population.

"This would remove the menace against France's borders and would enable France to reduce her army," he said. He declared Japan will attack the United States just as soon as she feels she can control China and make alliances sufficient to prevent European aid to America via the Panama Canal or the Red Sea.

TRACTOR PRICES DROP WITH FORDS

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—The recent slashing of tractor prices by the Ford Company has been reflected in the market for larger sized tractors.

Announcement was made Friday at the headquarters of the General Motors Corporation, that the Samson Tractor Company, of Janesville, Wis., will put into effect a new schedule at once under which its "Model M" will be reduced from \$655 to \$445—the lowest price at which this machine has yet been sold.

The opposition to the amendment was based upon the fact that a bridge costing \$1,000,000 was but a short distance from the point where the new bridge was to be built and the new structure would be used principally by the street car companies for larger sized tractors.

The bridge in the event that the present one was considered to be unsafe.

Model Scores Residents.

Representative Moore again emphasized the need for better government in the District and insuring that the present system was not adequate.

TRUSS FOR BEAMS

Substitutions Due to War Demands May Have Af- fected Structure.

Changes were made in the design for the Knickerbocker Theater roof which collapsed and killed ninety-six persons last Saturday night, it was charged by Reginald W. Geare, architect for the theater, last night.

The changes involved substitution of material and design, which were not called to his attention, but were passed by the building inspector's office, Mr. Geare declared.

Steel trusses were substituted for steel beams and changes in design as a result were made, it was charged by Mr. Geare. He said, however, he would not blame this for the collapse.

Engineers investigating the disaster said the substitution of steel trusses for beams should have had no direct cause on the collapse, although consequent modifications in design of the steel supports as a result of the change might have had a material effect.

Maj. Carey Brown, Assistant Engineer Commissioner of the District, who has been surveying the ruins for the District Commission, said that he had learned of the change in the design of the steel trusses in the investigation of the crash on the roof. Mere substitution of trusses for beams would not have caused the collapse, Maj. Brown said. He said that the change in design of the steel supports, which would have given grounds for placing the crash on beams, is a change in design of the steel beams, which would have caused a subsequent change in design of the steel beams, it might throw a new light into the investigation.

Slipping of Trusses Factor.

It is considered by engineers working on the investigation that the slipping of the steel beams is one of the dominating factors connected with the collapse of the roof. No official report of the investigation has been made, but the cause, however, if the factor is found to be the primary cause, it is considered possible that the change in design of the steel beams, which would have given grounds for placing the crash on beams, is a change in design of the steel beams, which would have caused a subsequent change in design of the steel beams, it might throw a new light into the investigation.

Whether the steel was inferior in quality to that ordinarily used in construction of buildings by local contractors working under orders, would not be charged by Mr. Geare last night. He said, however, he was having tests made of the steel in the construction of the building and expected a report within three days.

Laying of Roof Changed.

In the substitution of trusses for beams, or rather for the roof was laid on built up pieces of support instead of solid pieces. Trusses are supports constructed from a number of pieces of steel riveted and bolted together.

Frank L. Wagner, contractor, refused last night to comment on the charges of Mr. Geare. At the time of the disaster Mr. Wagner told The Herald that he was not forced to make any change in the plans of the architect, due to the heavy demands of war countries upon steel firms of the country, which might have caused a substitution of the steel in the construction of the building, and he was not impaired in any way by the war, either in the hiring of efficient labor or in securing the best of materials.

He said that the walls of the building last night Mr. Geare said he had found the Columbia road wall five inches out of plumb and severely cracked in several places, and attributed this entirely to the collapse of the roof. He said the roof did not collapse because of the weakening or sliding of the wall.

Mr. Geare said he believed he had worked out a theory for the roof collapse. He said it involved no blame on any parties and involved no negligence on any person.

Official steps were being taken to conduct the government investigation into the disaster, with a view of determining whether there was criminal neglect of any parties. Scores of witnesses were summoned by police officials for the coroner's jury.

Grand Jury Action Awaited.

District Attorney Peyton Gordon, in charge of the probe for the Federal government, said he would hold up action before the grand jury pending the coroner's inquest.

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Up, Pending Outcome Of Various Probes.

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